BOMBAY COURIER.

IT has been Reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the ſame manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ſt SEPTEMBER, 1798. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1811. [NUMBER 994

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Thurſday the 26th inſtant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold by auction, at the Arſenal, ſundry unſerviceable condemned Ordnance Stores, returned from His Majeſty's Ships and Regiments, or belonging to the Honourable Company; liſts whereof may be ſeen at this office. The lots to be paid for and cleared away immediately, or reſold at the riſk and expence of the firſt purchaſer.

W. SMITH,
Commy. of Stores

BOMBAY,
COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
13th September 1811.

By Order of the Military Board,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration, of the Eſtate and Effects of PATRICK JORDAN, late a Sub-Conductor, in the Military ſervice on this Eſtabliſhment, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Proprietors of the Bombay Courier, all perſons concerned, are hereby appriſed thereof.

Bombay, September 13th 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT, Sundry Old Stores will be expoſed for ſale in front of the Town Barrack on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, at Noon, a liſt of which may be ſeen on application to Major Brookes.

WILLIAM BROOKES,
Major of Engineer.

WANTED,

A SUM of Money, for Bills upon Meſſrs. DAVIES and CARD of London, Part Owners of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Herefordſhire* of the burthen of 1200 Tons, now building in the Dock Yard at this Port.

Sealed Tenders, in Sums not leſs than Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, ſpecifying the rate of Exchange, at different periods of payment, will be received by Mr. JOHN MONEY, at his Reſidence in Rampart Row, on or before Monday the 23d Inſtant, at noon, when they will be opened in the preſence of ſuch perſons as may think proper to attend, and where every information required, may be previouſly obtained.

JOHN MONEY,
Acting under the authority of
WILLIAM DAVIES Esq.
MANAGING OWNER.

BOMBAY,
14th *September* 1811.

TO BE LET.

AN Upper Roomed Houſe ſituated at Omer Curry at the back of MAJOR BROOKS, with good Stabling a large Compound and an extenſive range of Out Houſes compleate, for particulars apply to LIMJEE BHICKAJEE.

Edinburgh
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
FOR BUILDING
A LUNATIC ASYLUM
AT EDINBURGH.

We agree to pay the ſum annexed to our reſpective names, for erecting a Lunatic Aſylum at Edinburgh, under the Superintendence of the Lord Provoſt of the City, the Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, the Lord Juſtice Clerk of the Court of Juſticiary, and other Truſtees named in His Majeſty's Warrant for a Royal Charter,

Jonathan Duncan	Rs.	200	0 00
J. Elphinſton		100	0 00
Jonathan Thorpe		50	0 00
George Keir		50	0 00
Charles Forbes		200	0 00
W. T. Money		50	0 00
D. Inglis		50	0 00
Hormajee Bomanjee		80	0 00
J. H. Stephenſon		50	0 00
Michie Forbes		100	0 00
Henry Roome		50	0 00
John Stewart		50	0 00
N. H. Smith		50	0 00
H. Munro		50	0 00
William Forbes		50	0 00
Richard Peterſon		5	0 00
Edward Baker		50	0 00
William Aſhburner		50	0 00
O. Woodhouſe		50	0 00
G. Lukin		30	0 00
H. Ellis		40	0 00
I. Smith; Lieut. Col. 65th Regt.		40	0 00
W. J. Hamilton		50	0 00
E. Taylor		40	0 00
Francis Warden		40	0 00
Alexander Hay, Lieut. Col.		50	0 00
J. Inverarity		50	0 00
William Mackintoſh		50	0 00
D. Chriſtie		50	0 00
William Newnham		50	0 00
Major William Cowper		50	0 00
Captain William Smith,		50	0 00
Theodore Forbes,		50	0 00
John Pavin,		45	0 00
Lieut. John Taylor, Marine Batt.		40	0 00
Rev. Arnold Burrowes		100	0 00

Subſcriptions will be received at the Office of Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. where the Addreſs to the Public and Plan of the Inſtitution may be ſeen.

Notice is Here by Given,

THAT NAMCHUND AMICHUND having purchaſed a Piece of Ground ſituate within the Town Wall, between the houſe of NAMCHUND AMICHUND & the vacant ground of PRAGJEE MADOWJEE the property of MAHNOR RAWJEE, any perſon or perſons having claim thereon, to make the ſame known to the ſaid NAMCHUND AMICHUND within one month from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will not be attended to.

Bombay 7th September 1811.

ખબર·ઈ આંથી·આપી એરા
જે·નેમચંદ·અમીચંદે·જમીનનો·પટ
ઠો·એક·વેચાતો·લીધોછે·ઠેટ·મધેનો
એ·જમીન·નેમચંદ·અમીચંદ·તથા·પરા
ગજી·આઠાધોજજી·ખાલી·જમીનછે·તે
ઓલાં·દરએકનાંછે·એ·મીલકત·જમા
ને·જમીન·મનોરૂ·રાવજીનીછે·જેકોઈનુ

જેકોઈ·તે·ઉપર·હોયતે·નેમચંદ·અમીચં
દને·આપે·તારીખથી·માશ·એક·ની·મુ
દતમો·જાહેર·ઠરે·નહીતો·ઠરી·શાંલાજ
શે·નહી—તા· ૭ મી·શપતંબર ૧૮૧૧

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next the 23d Inſtant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,

SUNDRY Articles of Plate, Plated, China, Glaſs and Earthen-Ware, Houſehold Furniture &c. &c. &c. the Property of Perſons having left and being about to leave the Settlement.

Alſo, a Collection of Perſian and Engliſh Books belonging to the Eſtate of a perſon deceaſed; and Two Pipes of London Particular Madeira belonging to the Eſtate of Jonathan Thorpe Eſq. deceaſed.

N. B. At 12 o'clock preciſely will be ſold a New Faſhionable Buggy and Harneſs lately imported from England and built on Commiſſion by the recent maker, will anſwer well for Curricle or Tandem; alſo a Grey Arab Horſe perfectly Quiet and have been rode by a Lady; and Several other Horſes &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 21ſt September 1811.

FIFTH
LOTTERY,
FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
City of Calcutta.

NUMERICAL liſt of PRIZES and BLANKS, drawn to the Tickets of this Lottery, diſpoſed of by MESSRS. FORBES & Co. at Bombay.

No. 511 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 4098 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 576 & 2403 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees,

Prizes of 100 *Sicca Rupees.*

Nos. 501	503	504	507	508
509	516	526	527	532
548	550	555	557	559
560	564	568	569	573
578	583	586	587	589
595	596	600	2404	2405
2407	2408	2413	2417	2419
2420	2427	2430	2432	2435
2437	2440	2442	2448	2452
2453	2459	2460	2465	2469
2470	2472	2475	2477	2478
2479	2483	2485	2489	2497
2500	3504	3507	3509	3511
3514	3515	3517	3525	3526
3527	3550	3562	3563	3570
3576	3577	3578	3580	3581
3583	3586	3588	3596	3600
4005	4006	4008	4013	4016
4020	4028	4031	4033	4035
4049	4050	4051	4052	4066
4071	4072	4078	4085	4088
4093	4096	4730	4738	4739
4744	4747	4751	4752	4764
4765	4767	4768	4770	4773
4774	4775.			

BLANKS.

Nos. 502	505	506	510	512
513	514	515	517	518
519	520	521	522	523
524	525	528	529	530
531	533	534	535	536
537	538	539	540	541
542	543	544	545	546
547	549	551	552	553
554	556	558	561	562
563	565	566	567	570
571	572	574	575	577
579	580	581	582	584
585	588	590	591	592
593	594	597	598	599
2401	2402	2406		
2409	2410	2411	2312	2414
2415	2416	2418	2420	2421
2422	2423	2424	2425	2428
2429	2431	2433	2434	2436
2438	2439	2441	2443	2444
2445	2446	2447	2449	2450
2451	2454	2455	2456	2457
2458	2461	2462	2463	2464
2466	2467	2468	2471	2473
2474	2476	2486	2481	2482
2484	2486	2487	2488	2490
2491	2492	2493	2494	2495
2496	2498	2499	3501	3502
3503	3505	3506	3508	3510
3512	3513	3516	3518	3519
3520	3521	3522	3523	3524
3428	3529	3530	3531	3532
3533	3534	3535	3536	3537
3538	3539	3540	3541	3542
3543	3544	3545	3546	3547
3548	3549	3551	3552	3553
3554	3555	3556	3557	3558
3559	3560	3561	3564	3565
3566	3567	3568	3569	3571
3472	3573	3574	3575	3579
3582	3584	3585	3587	3589
3590	3591	3592	3593	3594
3595	3597	3598	3599	4001
4002	4003	4004	4007	4009
4010	4011	4012	4014	4015
4017	4018	4019	4021	4022
4023	4024	4025	4026	4027
4029	4030	4032	4034	4036
4037	4038	4039	4040	4041
4042	4043	4044	4045	4046

4047	4048	4053	4054	4055
4056	4057	4058	4059	4060
4061	4062	4063	4064	4065
4067	4068	4069	4070	4073
4074	4075	4076	4077	4079
4080	4081	4082	4083	4084
4086	4087	4089	4090	4091
4092	4094	4095	4097	4099
4100	4728	4729	4731	4732
4733	4734	4735	4736	4737
4740	4741	4742	4743	4745
4746	4748	4749	4750	4753
4754	4755	4756	4757	4758
4759	4760	4761	4762	4763
4766	4769	4771	4772	4776
4777.				

Calcutta, 17th Auguſt 1811.

N. B. The above Prizes will be paid by Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. on application at their Office, at the rate of 110 Bombay, per 100 Sicca Rupees.

Bombay 13*th September* 1811.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

THE MANAGERS

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC, THAT

On WEDNESDAY next, the 25th Inſt.

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE FAVOURITE COMEDY

OF

The Wheel of Fortune,

WITH AN ORIGINAL

PROLOGUE.

Other Entertainments will be hereafter ſpecified,

THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE

WITH THE RECITATION OF THE CELEBRATED POEM OF

GLENFINLAS.

TICKETS to be had at the Theatre, on Tueſday and Wedneſday, till three o'clock of the latter day.

BOX and PIT, eight Rupees.

No Gallery Tickets for ſale,

Doors to be opened at 4 o'clock, & the performance to commence at 7 o'clock preciſely,

No money to be taken at the door.

N. B. The MANAGERS requeſt that ſuch Gentlemen as do not accompany families to the Theatre, will have the goodneſs to prefer the PIT to the Box part of the Houſe, that the latter may be reſerved as much as poſſible for the accommodation of the Ladies. An arrangement which has their convenience for its object, is ſure to be readily complied with.

There are two doors to the PIT, one oppoſite ſides of the Theatre.

The MANAGERS are under the neceſſity of ſtating that no Gentlemen can be admitted behind the ſcenes, excepting thoſe who are engaged in the repreſentation.

Bombay 18*th September* 1811.

THE ESTATE

OF

ARDASEER DADY

DECEASED.

Notice is Hereby Giaen,

THAT on MONDAY THE 23D Inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon will be put up to public ſale at the Office of Meſſrs BRUCE, FAWCETT &c. the following lots, the late property of the deceaſed within the Town Walls of Bombay, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of by private contract,

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ſpare Ground ſituate in Borah Street containing 2628 ſquare yards or thereabouts, formerly the property of Paudoo Biroo Sinoy, commodiouſly ſituated for building.

Lot 2.—A Meſſuage or Tenement ſituate in Cooley Street Muſeed Bunder formerly the property of Mahomed Caſſim deceaſed, worth to be let at 150 Rupees per month.

Lot 3.—A Meſſuage or Tenement ſituate in an Oart called Ambroley with a Stable and Warehouſe thereto appertaining, together with the whole of the Oart on which the ſame ſtands and the ſeveral fruit trees thereon, worth to be let at the monthly rent of 125 Rupees.

Lot 4.—Eight Wheels of a certain Oart ſituate in Mahim Woods known by the name of Chatowlee with about 800 Cocoanut Trees and various other fruit trees thereon.

Lot 5.—Four Wheels adjoining the ſaid Oart with two ſubſtantial Houſes and convenient outhouſes theron with about 400 Cocoanut Trees and other fruit trees.

Lot 6.—A Meſſuage or Tenement ſituate at Omercurrey at the corner of the new Goal, with Outhouſes and Compound thereto adjoining, worth to be let at the monthly rent of 60 Rupees.

Lot 7.—All that Meſſuage or Tenement and Building ſituate in Cowajee Patell Street No. 2 at preſent occupied by the family of the ſaid Ardaſeer Dady.

Lot 8.—All that Tenement ſituate in Parſee Bazar No. 3 uſed by the late Ardaſeer Dady as an Office or Peree.

And on Monday the 30th day of Sept.

At the ſame hour and place the ſeveral lots following being other parts of the ſaid property.

Lot 1.—A ſubſtantial and elegant Manſion with convenient Outhouſes ſituate at Byculla known by the name of Sans Souci, together with a Compound of 21,333 ſquare yards or thereabouts enclоſed by a Stone Wall and let at 200 Rupees, and worth to be let at 300 Rupees per month.

Lot 2.—A piece of Garden Ground behind the ſaid houſe containing 12100 ſquare yards or thereabouts with the Trees thereon ſtanding.

Lot 3.—A piece of Garden Ground with a ſmall Houſe thereon erected adjoining the preceding lot, formerly called Fullwarry containing 14715 ſquare yards or thereabouts.

Lot 4.—A ſmall piece of Ground behind the Stable of Sans Souci containgin 13,000 ſquare yards or thereabouts with about 900 Date Trees ſtanding thereon.

Lot 5.—A deſirable Country Reſidence ſituate at the foot of Malabar Hill near the Tank Gwallia, with an extenſive Garden, commonly known by the name of the Retreat and now occupied by Mr. Shotton at the monthly rent of Rupees 175 and worth to be let at 200 Rupees.

And on Monday the 7th day of Oct. next,

At the ſame hour and place the ſeveral lots following being other parts of the ſaid property.

Lot 1.—All that ſubſtantial well built Meſſuage or Tenement being part of a Range of Buildings called Dady's Buildings ſituate in Forbes Street and the Corner Houſe to the Eaſtward, commonly called the Admiral's Houſe, with the Stable thereto belonging, occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 350 Rupees together with three Warehouſes thereto appertaining alſo occupied by Government at the monthly rent of Rupees 375.

Lor 2.—A ſubſtantial well built Meſſuage or Tenement adjoining the preceding lot with a Stable thereto belonging in the occupation of Mr. Leckie at the monthly rent of 300 Rupees together with three Warehouſes thereto appertaining, occupied by Government, at the monthly rent of Rupees 375.

Lot 3.—A ſubſtantial well built Meſſuage or Tenement next adjoining the preceding lot commonly called the Navy Captain's Houſe with a Stable thereto belonging occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 300 Rupees together with three Warehouſes thereto adjoining alſo occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 375 Rupees.

Lot 4.—A ſubſtantial well built Meſſuage or Tenement adjoinnig the preceding lot occupied by the Accountant General with a Stable belonging thereto at the monthly rent of 350 Rupees together with 3 Warehouſes thereto adjoining occupied by Government at the monthly rent of 375 Rupees. The whole of the above lots are worth to be let at an advance of 50 Rupees each houſe.

Lot 5.—A piece or parcel of Ground ſituate behind the ſaid Range of Buildings with one Warehouſe and a Well of fine water thereon, the whole of which Ground contains 2636 ſquare yards or thereabouts and is well adapted as a ſcite for building.

Bombay, 27th Auguſt 1811.

અરનાર•શેઠ•અરદેશર•દાદીભાઇનુ

ઇશ્ટેટ

ખબર•ઈઆંથી•આપીએચને

તા• ૨૩ મી•આગ્રે•મહીનાનીએ શોમવારને•દીને બપોરનાં•કલાક ૧૧ નાં•મીશરશ•ભારા•પ્રારાટની•કંમપની ની•ક્વારીશમાં•અરનારની•મીલકત•શ્રી મુમબઇનાં•ફોટ•મધે•નીનો•ગોરમેલે•નદી વેચાશેતો•જાહેર•લીલાંહુ•કરીને•નીચે લખેલા•ભાટો•પરમાણે•વેચાશે *

ભાટ ૧ —તેમધે•જમીન•ભાલી • ભોયે•બોરાવાર•મધે•ની•તે•જમીન•ભર તમો•ઇશકોયર•વાર ૨૬૨૮ વારને• આશરેછે•તે•અશલ•મીલકત•રાણવી• પાંડુ•બીજુ•વાલી•એ•જગો•ગોર•બાધ વાને•લાયેકનીછે *

ભાટ ૨ —ગોર ૧ ફોલીવારમો• મ શીદ•બંદર•આગલનુ•એ•મીલકત•અ શલ•મરનાર•મહમદ•કાશમ•વાલુ•આ શ ૧ નુ•ભાડુ•રૂપીઆ ૧૫૦ રૂપને•તે વો•માલછે *

ભાટ ૩ —વાડી ૧ અમરોલીવાલી તેમધે•બંગલો ૧ તે•તથા•તેની•શાતે • બગતો•તબેલો ૧ તથા•વખાર ૧ તે•શકુ શાથે•મલીને•આખી•વાડી•વેચશે•તા• તે•વાડી•મધે•ફેતલાંએક•ઝાડ•મેવાનાં છે•તથા•તેનુ•ભાડુ•મશ ૧ ના•રૂપીઆ ૧૨૫ રૂપને•તેવો•માલછે *

ભાટ ૪ —વાડી ૧ મેહેમના•અગાર મધેની•રેટ ૮ ની•તેનુ•નામ•ચાતુલી•ક રી•કહેછે•તેમધે•નારીએલીના • ઝાર ૮૦૦ ને આશરેછે•તથા•તેમધે• ફેટલી એક•જાતનાં•મેવાનાં•ઝારછે. *

ભાટ ૫ —વાડી ૧ રેટ ૪ ની•તેમધે ગોર ૨ મોતાંછે•તથા•બીનાં•ગોર•આશા પાશછે•તેમધે•નારીએલીનાં•ઝાર ૪૦૦ ને•આશરેછે•તથા•તેમધે•મેવાનાં•ઝારછે

ભાટ ૬ —ગોર ૧ ઉમર•ખાડી•ઉપ રનુ•જેલની•પાશેનુ•તથા•તેની•શાથે• બારના•બીનાં•ગારો•બગતાં•આશપાશ છે•એનુ•ભાડુ•માશ ૧ નાં•રૂપીઆ ૬૦ રૂપને•તેવો•માલછે *

ભાટ ૭ —ગોર ૧ મોતુ•કાવશજી•પ તેલનાં•મોલા•મધેનુ•નંબર ૨ નુ•તેમધે કબડાં•શેઠ•અરદેશરજી•દાદીભાઇનો• કબીલો•રેહેછે *

ભાટ ૮ —ગોર ૧ નંબર ૩ નુ•મર નાર•શેઠ•અરદેશરજી•દાદીભાઇની•પે રીછે•ઇમાને•કારીશછે *

બીજુ•એને•તા• ૩૦ મી•શપતંમબ ર•આવતીએ•શોમવારને•દીને•ફરીતી • મીલકતનાં•બીજ•ઈશાનાં•ફેતલાએક નીચે•લખેલા•ભાટો•તેજ•જગો•તથા•તે જ•વખતે•વેચશે *

ભાટ ૧ —ગોર ૧ મોતુ•કારબશા•ઇ શતરીત•મધેનુ•શેઠ•દાદીભાઇની•મીલ કત•ફેવાએછે•ઇમાને•તેચેલી•મધેનુ• ગાર ૧ ને•આડમરલ•હાઉશ•કરી•કહે છે•તથા•તેની•શાથેનો•તબેલો•શુધાં•તે ગોર•હવડે•ગવરનમેટ•ઇમાને•શરકાર મો•રાખેલછે•તેનુ•ભાડુ•માશ ૧ નાં•રૂપી આ ૩૫૦ રૂપનછે•તથા•તેને•બગતી•ઇ માને•તે•ગારની•શાથે•વખાર ૩ છે•તે બી•શરકારમો•રાખેલીછે•તેનુ•ભાડુ•મા શ ૧ નાં•રૂપીઆ ૩૭૫ રૂપનછે•વખાર ૩ મલીને *

ભાટ ૨ —ગાર ૧ મોતુ•એજ•ચેલી મધેનુ•ઉપર•બખેલા•ભાટ•બેલાની•બા શેનુ•તથા•તેની•શાથે•તબેલો ૧ છે•તે શુધાં•તે•ગોર•મધે•મીશતર•લીઝી•રેહે છે•તેનુ•ભાડુ•માશ ૧ નાં•રૂપીઆ ૩૦૦ રૂપનછે•તથા•તે•ગોરને•બગતી•તેની• શાથે•વખર ૩ છે•તેબી•શરકારમો•રા ખેલીછે•તેનુ•ભાડુ•વખાર ૩ મલીને•મા શ ૧ નુ•રૂપીઆ ૩૭૫ રૂપનછે *

ભાટ ૩ —ગાર ૧ મોતુ•એજ•ચેલી મધેનુ•ઉપર•બખેલા•ભાટ ૨ બીજાની• બાશેનુ•તથા•તેની•શાથે•તબેલો ૧ છે• તે•ગોર•મેનવારના•કપતાંન•વાલુ•કહેવા એછે•તે•ગોર•શરકાર•મધે•રાખેલુછે•તે નુ•ભાડુ•માશ ૧ નાં•રૂપીઆ ૩૦૦ રૂપ નછે•તથા•તે•ગોરને•બગતી•તેની•શાથે વખાર ૩ છે•તેબી•શરકારમો•રાખે આશરેછે•તથા•એ•જગોને•ફરતી•પથ રની•દેવાલે•બંધ•કીધલીછે•તેનુ•ભાડુ• માશ ૧ નાં•રૂપીઆ ૨૦૦ રૂપનછે•પણ• રૂ૦ ૩૦૦ નુ•ભાડુ•રૂપને•તેવો•માલછે•

ભાટ ૨ —તેમધે•બાગની•જમીન નો•કટકો ૧ છે•ભાટ•પેલેબાનાં•ગારની• પછવાડેની•તે•જમીન•ભરતે•ઇશકોયે ર•વાર ૧૨૧૦૦ વારને•આશરેછે તથા તેની•શાથે•ફેતલાંએક•ઝારછે•તે•શુધાં

ભાટ ૩ —તેમધે•બાગનીજમીનનો કટકો ૧ તેની•શાથે•ગોર ૧ નાનુ•બાંધે લુછે•ઉપર•ભાટ ૨ બીનો•લખેઆછે•તે ની•પાશનો•તેનુ•નામ•અશલ•કુલબારી કરીને•કહેછે•તે•જમીન•ભરતે•ઇશકો યેર•વાર ૪૪૭૧૫ વારને•આશરેછે *

ભાટ ૪ —તેમધે•નાંનો•કતકો ૧ જમીનનો•શાંતશોશીનાં•તબેલાની•પછ વાડેનો•તે•જમીન•ભરતે•ઇશકોયેર• વાર ૧૩૦૦૦ વારને•આશરેછે•તથા•તે ની•શાથે•ખજુરીનાં•ઝાર ૬૦૦ ને•આ શરેછે•તે•શુધાં *

ભાટ ૫ —બંગલો ૧ ગોવાલીઆ ના•તલાવની•પાશેનો•વાલકેશરનાં•કુ ગારની•નીચેનો•તથા•તેની•શાથે•બા ગ ૧ મોતોછે•તેનુ•નામ•રીતરીત•કરી કેહેછે•તેમધે•હવડાં•મીશતર•શાહેબ•રે હેછે•તેનુ•ભાડુ•માશ ૧ નુ•રૂા• ૧૭૫ રૂપનછે•પેણ•રૂપીઆ ૨૦૦ ભાડુ•રૂપને• તેવો•માલછે *

બીજુ એને•તા• ૬ મી•અકતોબર આવતીએ•શોમવારને•દીને• કરીતી • મીલકતનાં•બીજ•ઈશાનાં•ફેતલાએક નીચે•લખેલા•ભાટો•તેજ•જગો•તથા•તે જ•વખતે•વેચશે *

ભાટ ૧ —ગોર ૧ મોતુ•કારબશા•ઇ શતરીત•મધેનુ•શેઠ•દાદીભાઇની•મીલ કત•ફેવાએછે•ઇમાને•તેચેલી•મધેનુ• ગાર ૧ ને•આડમરલ•હાઉશ•કરી•કહે છે•તથા•તેની•શાથેનો•તબેલો•શુધાં•તે ગોર•હવડે•ગવરનમેટ•ઇમાને•શરકાર મો•રાખેલુછે•તેનુ•ભાડુ•માશ ૧ નાં•રૂપી આ ૩૫૦ રૂપનછે•તથા•તેને•બગતી•ઇ માને•તે•ગારની•શાથે•વખાર ૩ છે•તે બી•શરકારમો•રાખેલીછે•તેનુ•ભાડુ•મા શ ૧ નાં•રૂપીઆ ૩૭૫ રૂપનછે•વખાર ૩ મલીને *

ભાટ ૨ —ગાર ૧ મોતુ•એજ•ચેલી મધેનુ•ઉપર•બખેલા•ભાટ•બેલાની•બા શેનુ•તથા•તેની•શાથે•તબેલો ૧ છે• તે•ગોર•મેનવારના•કપતાંન•વાલુ•કહેવા એછે•તે•ગોર•શરકાર•મધે•રાખેલુછે•તે નુ•ભાડુ•માશ ૧ નાં•રૂપીઆ ૩૦૦ રૂપ નછે•તથા•તે•ગોરને•બગતી•તેની•શાથે વખાર ૩ છે•તેબી•શરકારમો•રાખે

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ક્રીછે•તેનુ•ભાડુ•બખાર ૩ મલીને•આશા
૧ નાં•કુપીઆ ૩૭૫ કુપનેછે *
ખાટ ૪ —ગેર ૧ મોતુ•એજ•ચેલી
મધેનુ•કુપર•બખેલા•ખાટ ૩ તીજાની•
માશેનુ•તથા•તેની•શાથે•તબેલો ૧ છે•
તે•શ્રુધાં•તે•ગાર•મધે•અકાકુતનત•જ
નરલ•રેહેછે•તેનુ•ભાડુ•આશા ૧ નાં•કુપી
આ ૩૫૦ કુપનેછે•તથા•તે•ગેરને•બગા
તી•તેની•શાથે•બખાર ૩ છે•તે•શારકાર
મો•રાખેલીછે•તેનુ•ભાડુ•બખાર ૩ મલી
ને•આશા ૧ નાં•કુપીઆ ૩૭૫ કુપનેછે•
એ•કુપર•બખેલી•ચેલીના•ચારો•ગારોનુ
ભ ૩•આશાના•કુપીઆ ૫૦ બખે•દર•ગા
રે•બધતા•આવે•તેવો•આબછે *
ખાટ ૫ —બાલી•જમીનનો•ફટકો
૧ એ•ચેલીની•પછવાડેનોછે•તેમધે•ઘ
ખાર ૧ બાંધેલીછે•તથા•તેમચે•શારાં•
બાંણીનો•કુવે છે•તે•શંનકી•જમીન•ભ
રતે•જશકોમ્પેર•વાર ૧૯૩૬ વારને•આ
શરેછે•તે•જગો•અમારત•બાંધવાને•બા
મેબ્ધ *

ના• ૨૭ મી•આગાશટ•શંને ૧૮૧૧

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1811

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th SEPTEMBER 1811.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

MR BENJAMIN CLIFTON HENDERSON having produced the Counterpart of his Covenant with the Honorable Company as an Affiftant Surgeon for this Prefidency; the Honorable the Governor in Council directs that he be accordingly admitted on the Medical Eftablifhment.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16th SEPTEMBER 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleafed to appoint Lieutenant W. Morrifon to be Commandant at Fort Victoria, vice Lithgow promoted to a Majority.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th SEPTEMBER 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleafed to appoint Lieutenant Frederick to act as an Affiftant to the Commiffary General at the Prefidency until further orders.

Major Baker being under orders to proceed to the Northward as Affiftant in the Commiffariate Department, will immediately deliver over charge of his Department to Lieutenant Frederick, under fuch orders as may be communicated to him by the Military Board.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleafed to appoint Lieutenant Alexander Brodie Campbell of the 9th Regiment to the situation of Barrack Maffer in Guzerat from the 1ft of the enfuing month of October, in fucceffion to Lieutenant Morrifon from whom Lieutenant Campbell will receive charge accordingly.

The Governor in Council has appointed Lieut. R. M. Grindlay of the 1ft Battalion 7th Regiment to be Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor: Lieutenant Grindlay will draw the Staff Pay of his Situation from the 12th ultimo inclufive.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleafed to appoint Captain Lieutenant Richard Whith, of the Battalion of Artillery, to be Commiffary of Stores with the Poonah Subfidiary Force, vice Morfe deceafed, and Lieutenant J. Moor, of the fame Corps to fucceed Captain Whith as Commiffary of Stores in Guzerat.

By Order of the Honble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY COURIER

SIR,

The African Affociation, a body of which His Highnefs the Duke of Glocester is Prefident and the moft diftinguifhed Perfons in Great Britain of all Parties, among whom may be named Mr. Perceval, Mr. Canning and Lord Grey, are Members, have tranfmitted the following Papers to feveral Perfons in India, with a view to diffufe the information which they contain as widely as poffible, efpecially among the Officers of His Majefty's Navy.

I requeft you, and through the medium of your Paper I requeft all other Editors in India, to fecond the benevolent efforts of the African Affociation and to aid the operation of the Laws by publifhing thefe Papers.

I add the following Paffage on the Conqueft of the Ifle of France from the Quarterly Review. The political opinions and connexions of the Conductors of that able publication are generally known; and the Article on the Ifle of France has the appearance of having been written by a celebrated Traveller who now fills a high office under Government.

"But the importance of the Conqueft is not to be meafured merely by the balance of Profit and Lofs in the Merchant's Ledger or by the amount of the Cuftom-houfe receipts. It is important to the intereft of humanity that thefe Colonies fhould be wrefted from France. By this event an immediate and total ftep muft be put to that part of the Slave Trade which was carried on from thofe Iflands. No plea can now exift for the continuance of that odious traffic, either with Madagafcar or any part of the Eaftern Coafts of Africa, not included within the narrow limits of the Portugueſe Settlements. Even there it ought, and, we venture to prophecy, very fpeedily will ceafe."

Quarterly Review, Feb. 1811

I am Sir,
Yours &c.
DICASTES.

SLAVE CAUSES.

PRIVY-COUNCIL APPEALS.

CASE OF THE AMEDIE—JAMES JOHNSON, MASTER.

This was a veffel under American colours, with flaves from Africa, captured in December, 1807, in the Weft Indies, and carried into Tortola. The Claimant pretended that fhe was bound to Charleftown, South Carolina, where the importation of flaves continued to be lawful to the end of that year; but that having been detained on the Coaft, and there being no profpect of reaching Charleftown before the 1ft day of January, 1808, the period appointed for the ceffation of the Slave Trade in every part of the United States, by a law of the General Congrefs, the Maffer of neceffity bore away for the ifland of Cuba, there to wait directions from his owners.

It was contended, on the other hand, by the Captor, that this ftatement was a mere pretence, and that, in truth, the original plan of the voyage was a deftination to Cuba, which was unlawful under the American laws, long previous to their general Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Admitting, however, the cafe fo to be, it was ftrenuoufly contended for the Claimant, that a Britifh Court of Prize had no right to take any cognifance of American municipal law, and that as no belligerent right of this country had been violated, the property ought to be reftored to the neutral Owner. A feries of precedents feemed to fupport this doctrine.

The fhip was condemned at Tortola, and the enflaved Africans were, according to our Abolition Act, reftored to their freedom; but the Claimant appealed, and the liberty of the Africans, as well as the property of the fhip, depended on the iffue of this appeal.

The cafe was ftrongly argued in March 1810, and as, in the opinion of the Court, it turned on the new queftion of the effect of the American and Britifh Abolition Acts on this fpecies of contraband commerce, when brought before a Court of Prize, the cafe, on account of its importance, ftood over for judgment. Several other cafes of American flave fhips have alfo ftood over, as depending on the fame general queftion.

On the 28th July, 1810, the judgment of the Court was delivered by Sir William Grant, the Maffer of the Rolls, nearly in the following terms:

"This fhip muft be conſidered as being employed at the time of capture in carrying flaves from the coaft of Africa to a Spaniſh colony. We think that this was evidently the original plan and purpofe of the voyage, notwithftanding the pretence fet up to veil the true intention. The Claimant, however, who is an American, complains of the capture, and demands from us the reftitution of property of which he alleges that he has been unjuftly difpoffeffed. In all the former cafes of this kind, which have come before this Court, the Slave Trade was liable to conſiderations very different from thofe which belong to it now. It had at that time been prohibited (as far as refpected carrying flaves to the colonies of foreign nations) by America, but by our own laws it was ſtill allowed. It appeared to us, therefore, difficult to conſider the prohibitory law of America in any other light than as one of thofe municipal regulations of a foreign ſtate of which this Court could not take any cognifance. But by the alteration which has ſince taken place, the queſtion ſtands on different grounds, and is open to the application of very different principles. The Slave Trade has ſince been totally abolifhed by this country, and our Legiſlature has pronounced it to be contrary to the principles of juſtice and humanity. Whatever we might think as individuals before, we could not, ſitting as Judges in a Britiſh Court of Juſtice, regard the trade in that light, while our own laws permitted it. But we can now aſſert that this trade cannot, abſtractedly ſpeaking, have a legitimate exiſtence.

"When I ſay abſtractedly ſpeaking, I mean that this country has no right to controul any foreign Legiſlature that may think fit to diſſent from this doctrine, and to permit to its own objects the proſecution of this trade; but we have now a right to affirm that *primâ facie* the trade is illegal, and thus to throw on claimants the burthen of proof that in reſpect of them, by the authority of their own laws, it is otherwiſe. As the caſe now ſtands, we think we are entitled to ſay, that a claimant can have no right, upon principles of univerſal law, to claim the reſtitution, in a Prize Court, of human beings carried as his ſlaves. He muſt ſhew ſome right that has been violated by the capture, ſome property of which he has been diſpoſſeſſed, and to which he ought to be reſtored. In this caſe, the laws of the Claimant's country allow of no right of property ſuch as he claims. There can, therefore, be no right to reſtitution. The conſequence is, that the judgment muſt be affirmed."

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

CASE *of the* FORTUNA—VERISSIMO, MASTER.

This veſſel ſailed from New York, under American colours, in the month of July 1810, being then named The William and Mary, and arrived at Madeira in September. The oſtenſible owner at this time was an American citizen of the name of George Fowler Trenholm, who alſo acted as maſter. On arriving at Madeira, he landed a part of his cargo; and about a week before his departure thence he executed a bill of ſale for the ſhip to a native of Madeira, a Portugueſe ſubject, named Joao de Souza; and in conſequence of this ſale obtained Portugueſe papers, and aſſumed a Portugueſe flag. This Joao de Souza is ſtated to be a man notoriouſly of no property, who is employed as a clerk in the ſtore of an Engliſh mercantile houſe in that iſland; and in point of fact, no valuable conſideration was given for the veſſel. In thus lending his name to this tranſaction, Joao de Souza appears to have merely complied with the wiſhes of his employers, who were the conſignees of the William and Mary. The William and Mary, having thus become colourably the property of a Portugueſe, was re-named the Fortuna, and another Portugueſe, of the name of Veriſſimo, was appointed maſter. George Fowler Trenholm, the former maſter, was now converted into a ſupercargo; and the whole conduct and entire controul of the ſhip and adventure were committed to him, without his even receiving any inſtructions whatever from the alleged owner, Joao de Souza. The only part of the cargo taken on board at Madeira conſiſted of ſome articles of proviſions for the voyage.

On the 6th of October this veſſel ſailed from Madeira, and, when about ſeven or eight miles diſtant from the harbour of Funchall, was captured by his Majeſty's ſhip Melampus, Captain Hawker, and ſent to Plymouth.

The evidence obtained by means of the ſtanding interrogatories afforded ſtrong ſuſpicion that the ſale at Madeira was a fraudulent and colluſive tranſaction; and this ſuſpicion was afterwards fully confirmed: and it clearly appeared, from the mere inſpection of the veſſel, independently of other corroborating circumſtances, that the object of the voyage was to procure a cargo of ſlaves on the coaſt of Africa.

The Judgment of the Court, delivered by the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, on the 12th of March, 1811, was to the following effect.

"This ſhip, bearing the Portugueſe flag, was taken and brought in as prize, and proceeded againſt as ſuch by the captor. Depoſitions were taken; and it was not until a conſiderable time afterwards, that a claim was given by the maſter for this ſhip as the property of a Portugueſe owner. The captor in this caſe, as in other caſes of prize proceedings, gave no ſpecial allegation. The act of bringing her in, and proceeding againſt her, alleges her generally to be a ſubject of prize rights, but the Captor is not called upon to ſtate, at the commencement of the ſuit, the particular grounds on which he contends that ſhe is ſo; he has a right to inſtitute the inquiry, and he takes the chance of the benefit of any fact that may be produced in the reſult of that inquiry. This is a great advantage on the ſide of the Captor, but it is controuled by his liability to coſts and damages if the inquiry produces nothing, and it is fully balanced by the advantage given to the Claimant in this ſpecies of proceeding, that no evidence ſhall be admitted againſt him but ſuch as proceeds from himſelf, from his own documents, and from his own witneſſes; the Captor not being permitted, except in caſes marked by peculiar circumſtances, to furniſh any evidence whatever. In the preſent caſe it is not, I think, competent for the Claimant to object that the Captor had no right to inſtitute an inquiry whether the ſhip was Portugueſe or American. The Captor inſtituted no ſuch inquiry; he alleged her ſimply to be prize, and proceeded againſt her generally as ſuch; if in the courſe of that general inquiry it turns out that ſhe is ſhewn to be clearly American, he has a complete right to avail himſelf of any benefit that may legally reſult from the capture of an American ſhip found in the circumſtances that are attributed to this ſhip at the time of her capture. If ſhe is liable to confiſcation on any ground ariſing from thoſe circumſtances ſo diſcovered, he is not to be told that the diſcovery has been produced in a way of which he has no right to take the advantage.

"An American ſhip, quaſi American, is entitled, upon proof, to immediate reſtitution; but ſhe may forfeit, as other neutral ſhips may, that title, by various acts of miſconduct—by violation of belligerent rights moſt clearly and univerſally. But though the Prize Law looks primarily to violations of belligerent rights, as grounds of confiſcation, in veſſels not actually belonging to the enemy, it has extended itſelf a good deal beyond conſiderations of that deſcription only. It has been eſtabliſhed, by recent deciſions of the ſupreme Court, that the Court of Prize, though properly a court purely of the law of nations, has a right to notice the municipal law of this country in the caſe of a Britiſh veſſel which, in the courſe of a prize proceeding, appears to have been trading in violation of that law, and to reject a claim for her on that account. That principle has been incorporated into the prize law of this country within the laſt twenty years, and ſeems now fully incorporated. A late deciſion, in the caſe of the Amedie, ſeems to have gone the length of eſtabliſhing a principle, that any trade contrary to the general law of nations, although not tending to, or accompanied with, any infraction of the belligerent rights of that country whoſe tribunals are called upon to conſider it, may ſubject the veſſel employed in that trade to confiſcation. The Amedie was an American ſhip employed in carrying on the Slave Trade; a trade which this country, ſince its own abandonment of it, has deemed repugnant to the law of nations, to juſtice and humanity, though without preſuming ſo to conſider and treat it where it occurs in the practice of the ſubjects of a ſtate that continues to tolerate and protect it by its own municipal regulations: but it puts upon the parties who are found in the occupations of that trade the burthen of ſhewing that it was ſo tolerated and protected; and on failure of producing ſuch proof, proceeds to condemnation, as it did in the caſe of that veſſel. How far that judgment has been univerſally concurred in and approved, is not for me to inquire; for if there be thoſe who diſapprove it, I am certainly not at liberty to include myſelf in that number, becauſe the deciſions of that Court bind authoritatively the judicial conſcience of this; its deciſions muſt be conformed to, and its principles practically applied; and the principle laid down in that caſe appears to be, that the Slave Trade carried on by a veſſel belonging to a ſubject of the United States is a trade which, being unprotected by the domeſtic regulations of their legiſlature and government, ſubjects the veſſel engaged in it to ſentence of condemnation. If this ſhip ſhould therefore turn out to be an American actually ſo employed; and it matters not, in my opinion, in what ſtage of the employment, whether in the inception, or the proſecution, or the conſummation of it; the caſe of the Amedie will bind the conſcience of this Court to the effect of compelling it to pronounce a ſentence of confiſcation.

"The firſt and great queſtion of fact is, Whether this ſhip is American or not? and it is objected, as excluſive of any poſſible imputation of that character, that ſhe is ſailing with a Portugueſe flag and paſs, which impreſs upon her a Portugueſe character concluſively; and many paſſages have been cited out of the reports of the caſes adjudged in this court, in which ſuch a doctrine ſeems to be held out in terms. But the meaning of thoſe poſitions, which appear to contain it, is extremely miſunderſtood in this application of them; all that the Court has thrown out reſpecting the effect of the flag and paſs is this, that the party who takes the benefit of them is himſelf bound by them; he is not at liberty, when they happen to turn to his diſadvantage, to turn round and deny the character which he has worn for his own benefit, and upon the credit of his own oaths or ſolemn declarations—but they do not bind other parties as againſt him; other parties are at liberty to ſhew that theſe are ſpurious credentials, aſſumed for the purpoſe of diſguiſing the real character of the veſſel; and it is no inconſiderable part of the ordinary occupation of this Court to pull off this maſk, and exhibit the veſſel ſo diſguiſed in her true character of an enemy's veſſel. Now, looking at the depoſition and documents, I think that no doubt can be entertained that ſhe is an American veſſel, at preſent owned by Americans, and only colourably tranſferred to a Portugueſe for purpoſes of deception. It is admitted throughout all the evidence, that ſhe had been very recently, and upon her arrival at Madeira, the American ſhip *William and Mary*, owned by one or more Americans at New York, from which place ſhe had ſailed under American colours. Two or three papers, found in a ſtate of concealment, give an inconſiſtent account of the ownerſhip of the veſſel whilſt ſhe remained in America: for one of them, which bears date 31ſt July, deſcribes her as the joint property of Trenholm (the maſter), and John Ker, and David Shaw, in equal parts: another document, that bears date a month before, viz 1ſt July, purports to be a conveyance of her, by two perſons of the name of Ker, to Trenholm, as ſole proprietor. Whatever the intereſts of the parties might be (whether ſole or joint), they were clearly American intereſts at the time of the ſhip's ſailing from America. The former of the two papers juſt referred to deſcribes the voyage to be the iſland of Madeira, and from thence to the Havannah, and from thence to any place which might become a market: ſo that the cargo was not intended to be landed at Madeira, as in fact it was not. It authoriſes him likewiſe to diſpoſe of the ſhip, either at Madeira or elſewhere. With a cargo well aſſorted for the African market, ſhe goes to Madeira, where, after delivery of a ſmall part (if that fact can be eſtabliſhed by the unconfirmed teſtimony of Trenholm), and after receiving on board articles of proviſion, ſhe is tranſferred, not only herſelf, but her cargo, to a Portugueſe of the name of Souza. Is this a real tranſfer or not? Without all queſtion, a tranſfer merely in form, and hardly even that. For how does the maſter and former owner deſcribe the tranſaction to have paſſed? On the 30th interrogatory, he ſays, "that the ſhip had been tranſferred to him at New York for the ſum of ſix thouſand dollars, and that the was tranſferred by him, this deponent, to De Souza, at the iſle of Madeira, for the ſum of eight thouſand dollars, which, *when paid*, will be a true and fair equivalent; that the *ſame was not paid, nor any obligation given him for the ſame*; that the ſaid ſale and tranſfer was made for the advantages ſhe would receive by being put under the Portugueſe flag, and *was for the purpoſe of covering the real property*." Here is a direct avowal that deſcribes the tranſaction in its true nature, as no real ſale at all, as having no one feature of a real ſale—no money paid, nor any ſecurity given for future payment: and this man who had before declined to anſwer ſome pinching interrogatories put to him upon the ſame ſubject, is now compelled to admit, what was unneceſſary for him to admit after what he had already ſaid, that it *was merely for the purpoſe of covering the real property*. What ground then for deſcribing this as now having become a Portugueſe veſſel? This is clear, that a groſs fraud had been practiſed upon the Portugueſe government, for, in order to obtain the documents under which ſhe is adopted into Portugueſe navigation, it is eſſential to be ſhewn that the conſideration-money ſhould have been actually paid. Accordingly, in the document for naturalization of the veſſel, it is ſtated, "that the vender ceded to the vendee his poſſeſſion and property in the ſaid ſchooner, and *acknowledged the receipt of the ſum of eight thouſand dollars*, delivering to him, as and for a receipt for the ſaid conſideration-money, the inſtrument ſubjoined;" and that inſtrument expreſſes thus; "In appearing, by the report of the Judge of the Cuſtoms, that the ſchooner meaſured two hundred and twenty tons, and was purchaſed for eight thouſand dollars, *which purchaſe money had been paid*, it is hereby adjudged, and the ſchooner is qualified, under the name of the Fortuna, &c. &c." So the ſubſequent inſtrument recites, "*that the conſideration money had been paid.*" whereas no ſuch money had either been paid or in any manner ſecured, though he muſt have certified it upon oath, or by ſome ſolemn declaration. Whatever, therefore, was obtained from the Portugueſe government, was fraudulently obtained, and under falſe pretences of a tranſfer which had never taken place, and which could not, with the aid of Portugueſe documents ſo obtained, entitle this veſſel to any recognition of a Portugueſe character. She continues ſtill an American veſſel.

"The ſecond queſtion then is, Was this American veſſel employed in that traffic which ſubjected the Amedie to a ſentence of confiſcation? I think that a variety of important circumſtances lead irreſiſtibly to that concluſion. Trenholm, the preſent ſupercargo (for he continues on board this veſſel in this character, after the pretended ſale of her in his character of maſter and owner), pretends, in an affidavit, that he was not to carry on the Slave Trade, but meant to diſpoſe of the cargo at the Cape de Verde Iſlands, or the Brazils. But this man's conduct is too deeply involved in the entire fraud of theſe tranſactions to claim any credit for his repreſentations. The conſtruction and furniture of the ſhip had all the accommodations neceſſary for the conduct of that trade, and of that trade only. She had platforms ready conſtructed; ſhe had timbers fit for the conſtruction of more; ſhe had iron ſhackles and bolts, and running chains and collars—all adapted for the purpoſes of conveying ſlaves—and the quantity and ſpecies of proviſion and medicine which ſuch purpoſes require. It has been ſuggeſted in argument, that the ſhip had probably been employed before as a ſlave ſhip, & that the fixed accommodations had been ſuffered to remain, though her employment was altered. But is this probable, that they would have been ſuffered to remain in a veſſel deſtined for other occupations? In other trades they would have been obſtructions and nuiſances; and the firſt thing done, before ſhe left America, would have been to remove them. The continuance of ſuch accommodations proves the intended continuance in that trade, for they are not accommodations in any other. In the concealed papers it is diſcloſed that the was to go to the Havannah, the great mart for the importation of negroes. When I ſee theſe platforms conſtructed, and an apparatus for the conſtruction of more; theſe irons collected together; the nature of the proviſions on board; the fraudulent ſale, and the fraudulent acquiſition of the Portugueſe character under it; the falſe pretences and unjuſt reſiſtance to fair inquiry that has travelled with this caſe throughout; the particulars of which I do not detail, after the ſimple ſtatements of both which have been given by the advocates for the Captors; I can have no rational doubt of her real character, and, under the authority of the caſe of the Amedie, I condemn her and her cargo."

PORTUGUIESE SLAVE TRADE.

Copy of the Tenth Article of the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between His Britannic Majesty *and His Royal Highness* The Prince Regent of Portugal, *signed at Rio de Janeiro the 19th of February, 1810; and published by authority.*

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, being fully convinced of the injustice and impolicy of the Slave Trade, and of the great disadvantages which arise from the necessity of introducing and continually renewing a foreign and factitious population for the purpose of labour and industry within his South American dominions, has resolved to co-operate with His Britannic Majesty in the cause of humanity and justice by adopting the most efficacious means for bringing about a gradual Abolition of the Slave Trade throughout the whole of his dominions. And actuated by this principle, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal engages that his subjects shall not be permitted to carry on the Slave Trade on any part of the Coast of Africa, not actually belonging to His Royal Highness's dominions, in which that trade has been discontinued and abandoned by the Powers and States of Europe, which formerly traded there; reserving, however to his own subjects the right of purchasing and trading in slaves within the African dominions of the Crown of Portugal. It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that the stipulations of the present article are not to be considered as invalidating or otherwise affecting the rights of the Crown of Portugal to the territories of Cabinda and Molembo (which rights have formerly been questioned by the Government of France), nor as limiting or restraining the commerce of Ajuda and other ports in Africa (situated upon the coast, commonly called in the Portuguese language the *Costa de Mina*), belonging to or claimed by the Crown of Portugal; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal being resolved not to resign nor forego his just and legitimate pretensions thereto, nor the rights of his subjects to trade with those places, exactly in the same manner as they have hitherto done.

Extract from the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the above contracting Parties; signed as above.

In order to avoid any differences or misunderstanding with respect to the regulations which may respectively constitute a British or Portuguese vessel, the High Contracting Parties agree in declaring, that all vessels built in the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, and owned navigated, registered according to the laws of Great Britain, shall be considered as British vessels. And that all ships or vessels built in the countries belonging to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, or in any of them, or ships taken by any of the ships or vessels of war belonging to the Portuguese Government or any of the inhabitants of the dominions of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, having Commissions or Letters of Marque and Reprisal from the Government of Portugal, and condemned as lawful prize in any Court of Admiralty of the said Portuguese Government, and owned by the subjects of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, or any of them, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners, at least, are subjects of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal: shall be considered as Portuguese vessels."

From these extracts, it appears, that no Portuguese Slave Trade is lawful which is carried on at any part of the Coast of Africa, not actually under the dominion of the Crown of Portugal; and that therefore all vessels trading contrary to this stipulation are liable to seizure. It further appears, that to give any vessel a title to the protection of the Portuguese flag in carrying on even this limited traffic in slaves, it is necessary that she should either be built in the dominions of Portugal, or condemned as Prize in a Portuguese Court of Admiralty; and that in either of these cases she should be owned by a Portuguese subject or subjects, and that her master and three fourths of her crew should also be Portuguese subjects.

CONTRABAND SLAVE TRADE.

There is a large class of contraband Slave ships, consisting of vessels, under foreign flags, fitted out chiefly from London or Liverpool, which, though they may have cleared out for some legal destination, as the Brazils, or Madeira, or Lisbon, are in fact destined to the Coast of Africa for Slaves to be carried to some trans-Atlantic settlement. It is to this description of vessels that the Act of 46 Geo. III. c. 52. § 9. applies Agreeably to the tenor of that important section, if the intent, on the part of those concerned, to trade in Slaves, can be verified in any part of the voyage, whether it be in port or in the Channel, or in any subsequent stage, either before or after having called at an intermediate port or ports, or even after having taken fresh Clearances (provided only the fact of having fitted out from a British port can also be ascertained), the vessel and cargo are good Prize.

There is another still larger class of contraband Slave ships, consisting of American vessels, which have assumed a Portuguese or Spanish disguise, and which, if the genuineness of their Portuguese or Spanish character should be disproved, are equally liable to seizure and condemnation, under the authority of solemn decisions which have taken place in the Supreme Courts of Prize in this country; particularly those in the cases of the Amedie and Fortuna, detailed above.

The principles on which these decisions proceed appear to be no less applicable to the ships of any other neutral nation, whose laws do not sanction the Slave Trade, than to those belonging to subject of the United States.

In all such cases also, it is decreed, that the right of seizure is conferred not merely by the circumstance of a ship having actually traded in Slaves, but by the manifestation of an *intention* to trade in Slaves.

"It matters not," says Sir William Scott, "in what stage of the employment (viz. the Slave Trade), whether in the inception or the prosecution, or the consummation of it, the vessel is taken; the Court must pronounce a sentence of confiscation."

What are the precise circumstances, which may prove an *intent* to trade in Slaves, it may not be easy always to define. The direct testimony of persons on board would of course be decisive. So would testimony arising from letters of instruction to the Captain or Supercargo, or from other documents found on board. But, independently of these direct and undeniable proofs, there may be many other grounds of strong suspicion, which though they may not amount to satisfactory proof in the first instance, would nevertheless justify the forcible seizure and examination of papers, and the detention of the ship.

The grounds of suspicion alluded to are of the following kind, viz.

1. A quantity of Water Casks wholly disproportioned to the ordinary consumption of the ship's crew, and which can only be wanting for a living cargo.
2. A quantity of Provisions, as Rice or Beans, likewise far exceeding the wants of the crew. This, however, is not a necessary criterion, because it happens in many cases that rice, instead of being taken from England, is purchased on the coast, for the purpose of feeding the Slaves.
3. Barricadoes and Bulk-heads to confine the Slaves, either rotted, or prepared with a view to future erection.
4. Small Tubs for messing the Slaves, commonly known by the name of Mess Kits, in the proportion of one for every eight or ten Slaves.
5. Chains and Fetters for the Slaves: though these, in order to avoid suspicion, may have been shipped under the general name of Ironmongery, and put up in casks till wanted for use.
6. Maindeck Gratings, used almost exclusively on board Slave ships. It generally happens, that to escape detection, these are boarded over at top, so as not to be visible to a person standing on deck; but the fraud may be discovered by holding up a light beneath the deck, as then the gratings will be seen.

Where several of these circumstances are found to exist, a strong ground of suspicion is furnished—such a ground as would justify the captain of a man of war in pursuing his investigation farther. Indeed, were they all to be found united, it is apprehended that there would be no room to hesitate about detaining the vessel.

In October 1806, a case of this kind occured in London, in which the above circumstances being found to exist, the vessel was seized; and the intention to trade in Slaves was consid, red as so clearly made out, that the parties who were interested did not choose to stand the issue of a contest, but permitted condemnation of both ship and cargo to take place without any opposition. This vessel, the Commercio de Rio, had a cargo on board for the purchases of from seven to eight hundred Slaves, with whom she was to proceed from the Coast of Africa to the Havannah.

Many other cases, both of foreign vessels fitted out from an English port with intent to trade in Slaves, and of American vessels under Spanish or Portuguese colours, intending to engage in that trade, have been condemned either in the High Court of Admiralty at home, or in the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad. The case of the Fortuna is directly in point.

It may be proper to add, that if it should be discovered, on stopping and examining a ship at sea, that any papers had been destroyed on the approach of the man of war, this would of itself form a sufficient ground of seizure and condemnation.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

September 16th Arrived Hon'ble Company's Schooner Zephyr, Lieutenant Thomas Blatt, from a Cruize.

CALCUTTA.

August 26.

Arrivals.]—19, The Country ship Campbell Macquarie, Captain Siddons, from Port Jackson the 3d of May, and Timor the 15th ultimo. Passenger; Mr. Falcher, of the Country service.

22, The Arab ship Faza Allum, from Muscat the 19th ultimo.

Departures.]—17. The Country ship Eliza, Captain T. Henderson, to China.

The ship Mentor, Captain Higgins, to Penang.

18th The brig Hibernia, Capt. Ashmore, to Sumatra and Java.

20th The brig Woodstock, Capt. Nunn, bound to Penang.

John Lyon, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, has returned to Bengal from the Isle of France, on the Calatea.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.]—September 1st Brig Mary, Captain M. Pike, from Coringa, left 24th August.—3d ditto, Brig Ceylon, Captain J. Cerenus, from Colombo, left 16th August.—ditto, H. C. Extra Ship Union, Captain R. Ranken, from London and Bombay, left 23d Aug.—H. C. Extra Ship Northampton, Captain Thomas Barker, from ditto, left 21st Aug.—4th ditto, Cutter Howrah, Capt. H. Seaman, from Calcutta 29th July, and Vizagapatam 15th August, 1811.

Departures.]—Sept. 4th, H. C. Ship Hope, Captain J. Pendergrass.—ditto, H. C. Ship Princess Amelia, Capt. Ed. Balston.—ditto, H. C. Ship Taunton Castle, Capt. B. Richardson, sailed to Penang, Malacca, and China.—ditto, Brig Lady Rollo, Capt. A. Hayes to the Mauritius.—Aug. 31st, Brig Angelica, Capt. J. Clement, to ditto.—ditto, Ship Hero, American, Capt. Thomas Clement, to Bengal.—ditto, Brig Betsey, Capt. Couchaary, to Mauritius.—Aug. 29th, Schooner Maria, Capt. Kubler, to Jaffnapatam and Colombo.—30th, ditto, Cutter Gurtreyda, Capt. D. Sutherland, to Trincomalle and Colombo.

BOMBAY

Birth.]—On Monday last, the Lady of O. Woodhouse Esq. of a Daughter.

Death.—On the 10th inst. at Tannah the lady of Captain Hogg.

MADRAS.

Marriage.]—On Tuesday last, at St. Mary's Church Capt. John Briggs, Persian Interpreter to the Officer commanding the Hydrabad Subsidiary force, to Miss Dodson.

Deaths.]—On Wednesday morning, Ensign J. L. Richardson, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 5th instant, Charles Foote, Esq. Capt. in the Royal Navy, and the only surviving Son of the late John Foote, Esq. Banker, London, at the age of 31 years.—By his death our country as been deprived of one of its ablest, and most zealous Officers.—His numerous friends have likewise to lament his being cut off in the prime of life, and at a period when he had reached the summit of every happiness which this world affords.

His remains were interred with military honors, attended by a large concourse of friends, and carried to the grave by a party of Seamen belonging to His Majesty's Ship Piedmontaise, lately under his command.—His Majesty's 33d Regiment formed the funeral party—The flags at the Naval Hospital and on board his Majesty's ship Piedmontaise were hoisted half mast high during the day.—Minute guns corresponding with the age of the deceased were fired from Fort St. George and the flags lowered to half mast on the corpse leaving the gardens.

Madras Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. &c.

September 7th.

Mr. Surgeon Heyne, to proceed to England, on fourlough for three years.

Lieutenant Story, of the 1st Battalian 18th Regiment, to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieutenant H. Stuart, of the Artillery, to proceed to Bombay, on leave of absence for two months, from the date of his leaving Jaulnah.

Ensign Searancke, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health

Ensign Roper, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on leave of absence for 18 months; this latter Officer will not be entitled to receive pay during his absence.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday April 10.

GRANT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PORTUGUESE.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the message of the Prince Regent, which had been referred to the Committee, was read.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in rising to call the attention of the Committee to the message which had just been read, felt firmly persuaded, that it must be their unanimous wish to second, in this respect, the views of his Royal Highness—views, which were at once so congenial to the generosity and benevolence of his own nature, that of the King whom he represented, and of the people whom he governed. *(Hear, Hear.)* He was persuaded that there was hardly a man in that House, or in the country, who would not be proud to promote the beneficent intentions which the Prince Regent had communicated in his message. Whether, in granting the sum which he should propose, we were to consider and calculate on the cold principle of self interest, or whether we were to regard it on more enlarged and liberal views of enlightened policy; or on the consideration of the moral duty which we owe to our allies, who have shewn as much fidelity to the common cause, as they have evinced courage in the defence of it;—in any one of those views the claims of the suffering Portuguese to every relief that we could afford them appeared beyond all question. In the present case, all those claims were united. In proposing to grant relief, we naturally looked both to the wants and the merits of those whom we were called upon to assist. There could be no doubt but that the barbarous conduct of the French had produced the greatest want among the unfortunate inhabitants of those districts through which they had directed their retreat; and when we came to consider the merits of the Portuguese the sacrifices they had made, and the courage they had displayed, he was sure that every man in the country would feel that they had the strongest claims on our affection and gratitude. Those claims, recommended by every consideration of humanity, religion, and policy, would, he was convinced, be sanctioned by the vote of that Committee. He should now read to the Committee extracts from a letter from Lord Wellington to Lord Liverpool, dated on the 27th of October, 1810. This letter was not at present before the House, but he had no objection to its being laid on the table, if any Gentleman thought proper to move for it. In this letter, which was written a few weeks after the battle of Busaco, Lord Wellington said, "that it was unfortunate that the Indian corn harvest (which was of great importance to many districts in Portugal) was still on the ground, at the time of the invasion of the country. He was much afraid that the enemy, in the event of a retreat, would pursue their constant practice of destroying whatever they could not consume or carry away with them. If they should act still upon that principle, the inhabitants of the districts through which they passed must inevitably be reduced to great distress. He could not but speak in the highest terms of the fidelity of the Portuguese to the common cause. He really hardly knew a single instance of any individual Portuguese (even in the lowest condition of life) who had held any communication with the enemy that was contrary to his duty to his own sovereign. He apprehended that the retreat of the enemy might be a circumstance not very remote, and therefore he wished to call the attention of Ministers early to the situation in which such a retreat would probably leave the inhabitants of many districts in Portugal. In former instances the sufferings of the Portuguese had been relieved by the generosity of individuals of this nation; but in the case which he thought probably might soon occur, he submitted that the Portuguese would have a claim upon our national generosity." Now, when he called the attention of the Committee to this letter, it was not with a view of displaying the great foresight of the Noble Writer, who had then calculated that glorious event which has since taken place. He could not, however, pass it over without remarking on the singular modesty of that gallant General, who, while he contemplated the probability of the event that has taken place, forbore from any boastful anticipation of annihilating the enemy's force, or of doing any thing further than compelling him to retreat. The object for which he read those extracts from Lord Wellington's letter was to lay before the Committee the best evidence which could be had of the merits of those persons whose claims he was now advocating. Although, however, such was the object for which he produced the letter, yet having read it could not forbear pointing out, to the admiration of the country, those traits in Lord Wellington's character which were manifested in that letter. In the midst of those great employments and labours which occupied him by night and by day, he could spare time to think deeply and to feel strongly for the sufferings of the people of Portugal in the case which he anticipated. He was at that time planning, not only to meet the perils of the day, but to provide for the event which had now taken place. His mind was no less occupied in the thoughts of relieving the sufferings of the inhabitants of Portugal, than it was in opposing and counteracting the designs of the enemy. If it then appeared necessary that this country should furnish some assistance to Portugal, in case of the retreat of the French, how much more evident was the necessity now, after the atrocious barbarities which had marked their conduct? Although Lord Wellington anticipated distresses, yet he could then have hardly imagined to what an extent the French would have desolated and destroyed the countries in their occupation. Although he had then proofs of the fidelity and courage of the Portuguese, yet that fidelity and courage had since been more amply displayed. All classes of people in that country, whether civil or military, cheerfully made every sacrifice that could be demanded of them, and shewed the most unshaken attachment to their country and to the common cause. He thought that if any recommendation was wanting to claims so strong, the anxiety of Lord Wellington on this subject would be a powerful recommendation. *(Hear! Hear!)* He thought the recommendation of the Prince Regent was also a powerful motive to induce the Committee to agree to the grant. *(Hear! Hear!)* It had been the good fortune of the Prince Regent, during the short time that he had held the Government of the country, to see the character of the British nation displayed in a greater variety of brilliant and glorious exploits than had, perhaps, ever been atchieved in an equal space of time during any period of our history. Whether we considered, first, the wonderful and almost romantic achievement of storming, with a handful of men, the strong fortresses of the Isle of Banda, or whether we looked to the recent success in the Baltic—whether we considered the capture of that island which had been so long a great object of our pursuits in war, and which had been considered almost impregnable, (he meant the Isle of France)—whether we looked to the glorious victory gained on the heights of Barrosa—or whether we looked to that which was the greatest of all, the forced retreat of Massena's army from Portugal—when his Royal Highness has seen so many great successes occur in the short period of his regency, it was natural for him to wish to mark that short period of his government with a signal act of national benevolence and humanity; and he confidently trusted that Parliament would enable him so to do. *(Applause,* and loud cries of *hear! hear!* from all sides of the House.) The sufferings of the Portuguese had met with sympathy and relief from every class of individuals in this country who witnessed them. When a great part of the population of Portugal had been driven within the lines of Lisbon, the British officers had administered every relief which their means could afford; and he felt convinced when he was addressing the representatives of the people, that they would not be found the last [illegible] for the distresses of [illegible] and faithful [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] a national aid. [illegible] There was another consideration, which [illegible] to [illegible] on the Commerce of [illegible] and the world knew the superiority of the British character over that of [illegible] that [illegible] the animosities this country [illegible] to the calumnies which the enemy had ventured to throw out with respect to the military character of the country. Those had been sufficiently removed by the many glorious victories which we had gained over him by land as well as by sea. The enemy, however, ventured to accuse this nation of barbarity, and to speak of his own humane and merciful conduct to those nations which were committed to his sway. In the address published by Massena at Ciudad Rodrigo, there are the following assertions: "England deceives you respecting the issue of a campaign in which she seems determined to run no risk. The great Napoleon has sent his armies to relieve you. The powerful Sovereign, whose laws, strength, and genius, receive the grateful praises of so many nations, wishes to establish your prosperity. Put yourselves under his protection. Remain quiet in your habitations; attend to your domestic affairs; and consider those only as your enemies who excite you to a

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, who will pay due attention to their Order.

NOTICE.

BY Order of His Majesty's Justices assembled in General Sessions, I do hereby give notice to all persons to remove all Timbers, Pieces of Wood and other Nuisances from the Streets of the Town of Bombay, and in default thereof, the same Timbers and Wood are to be removed by me, and deposited at the Police Office, where they may be claimed by their respective owners and are to be restored to them on their paying all expences incurred in their removal; and in default thereof, the said Timbers and Wood are to be sold to answer all necessary charges.

WILLIAM BROOKS,
Assessor and Superintendent of Repairs.

Courier Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017